AN ASSASSINATION BLACKMAILES IN PRISON FOR THE UNITED STATES MAIL CONVEYANCE CON-TRIAL.

BERLIN, June 8, 1875. Wiesinger, who attempted to extort money by implicating parties in- a plot to assassinate Bismarck, has been committed for trial on the charge of fraud.

FRENCH COMMUNISM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT OF THE PO-LITICAL EXILES IN NEW CALEDONIA-AN AP-PEAL TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

LONDON, June 8-5:30 A. M. The Standard publishes a letter, lorwarded from Australia by Mme. Rastoul, and signed by eight French Communists who escaped from New Caledonia.

It appeals for English sympathy in behalf of the | nite result. prisoners on the Isle of Pines.

The letter declares that the French authorities are deliberately endeavoring to starve the prisoners, and in support of the charge the official regulations are appended, according to which only the barest necessaries are provided for those who re-

### ENGLAND.

AN EMIGBANT AGRICULTURIST COMMISSION TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 7, 1875. Messrs. Odger and Wicks, delegates appointed by the Federal Union of Agriculture Laborers to make an examination of the Mississippi Valley for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for settlement by emigrants, will leave for the United States in two weeks.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

THE PRISONERS TO BE FORWARDED TO AMERICA FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, June 7, 1875. The three members of the crew of the American schooner Jefferson Borden who participated in the mutiny on that vessel were brought up at the Bow street Police Court to-day. Miller, the Russian Finn, made a statement in which he attacked the seamanship of the Captain, and reiterated the charges of cruel treatment of the crew by the off-

A POLICE COURT ORDER FOR DEPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The magistrate ruled that sufficient evidence nad been adduced to send the prisoners to the United States, which will be done at the expiration of fifteen days.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

THE AMERICAN CRUSADERS CONQUERING BRIT-ISH CHILDREN FROM SIN.

LONDON, June 7, 1875. A children's meeting in connection with the revival movement was held to-day in Bow Hall. The services were conducted by Mayor Cole, of Chicago. Fully ten thousand children were present. A GRAND DISCOURAGEMENT TO SATAN.

This meeting is said to have been the most picturesque gathering of children ever witnessed in ondon, and the singing is described as wonder-Similar smaller meetings were also held to-day

In the Victoria Theatre and in other places.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES RATES.

BRITISH TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY RATES OF FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, 1875. The transatiantic steamship companies bave agreed to the following rates of freight between Liverpool and New York :-On fine goods, 40s. per ton; on rough, 20s.; on

weight goods, 12s. 6d.; on trates, 7s. 6d.
The primage allowed the slow lines and to the National and Williams & Guion lines is five per cent, against ten per cent on outward freights to

THE ENGLISH TURF.

JOCKEY CLUB INVESTIGATION IN THE CASE OF PATHFINDER'S PRIZE CLAIM.

LONDON, June 7, 1875. The objection raised against Pathunder after he had won the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase on the ground of improper description and which was at the time overruled by the stewards of the meeting as frivolous has been reopened.

## SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 7, 1875. M. Staempfi has been elected President of the National Council.

FIJI.

DREADFUL MORTALITY AMONG THE NATIVE POPULATION.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 7, 1875. Reports have been received here from the Fill Islands that 50,000 natives have died of epidemic measies.

PERSIA.

A BAILWAY CONCESSION LAPSED BY NON-FUL-FILMENT OF CONTRACT.

LONDON, June 7, 1875. The Pall Mall Gazette reports that the Persian railroad concession to Falkenhagen has lapsed because the contract was not fulfilled.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

BERMUDA, June 3, 1875. Her British Majesty's ship Bellerophon, Vice Admiral George G. Wellsley, C. B., Commander in Onief of the North American West India station, satied this morning for Halifax.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1875. A special meeting of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade was held here to-night, at which preparations were completed for the reception of the National Board of Trade, which begins
its annual session here on Tuesday. The members
will be treated to a trip up and down the river to
view the commercial facilities of the port, and on
Thursday will be tendered a grand banquet.
Other entertainments are being arranged.
The Committee on Foreign and Coastwise Commerce submitted a report of improvements which
have been obtained from Congress during the
past three years. tion of the National Board of Trade, which begins

## THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7, 1875. The morning papers will announce an offer from Reuben R. Springer to give \$50,000 to assist in the section of permanent buildings for the Cincinsatt Exposition. This offer is conditional upon raising \$100,000 for the same purpose. As effort will be made to have his gifts consolidated and devoted to the erection of a building to be used for the Exposition and the Musical Festival—he to give s175,000 and the citizens to contribute \$225,000 for the same purpose. It is said several wealthy citizens offer to contribute liberally to the sunsolidated und.

## DR. PETERS' PLANETS.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7, 1875. A second observation has enabled Dr. Peters, of he Litchfield Observatory, to determine that both he objects discovered by him on the morning of he 4th inst. were nitnerto unknown planets. in letter to the Morning Herald he says:-"Very omplete and satisfactory observations were ob-ained on Friday night, when the planets were lear the meridian. I would now put down the agnitude of No. 144 as of the truth and No. 16 as atwest the elevents and twenth. The motion of he latter deviaces a fittle to the south from the scallet." In monor of the reception given him in fuca on Thursday Dr. Peters styles these the Unblice planets," and names them respectively Whella?" and "Adorna."

#### AUSTRALASIA.

TRACT STILL A CAUSE OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE-A HEAVY PAILURE AND EXCITING RUMORS IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES-NAVAL IN-QUIRY RELATIVE TO THE HOWE'S ISLAND MAS-SACRE-MINING, MONEY AND IMMIGRANT BE-

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1875. The Australian Steam Navigation Company's steamship City of Melbourne arrived this evening, with Sydney dates to the 8th of May.

NEW SOUTH WALES. The debate in the Parliament of New South

Wales with reference to the mail service by the way of San Francisco, which came up on a motion calling for the production of all the correspondence connected therewith, was without any defi-

A letter dated Sydney, May 8, supplies the fol lowing news:-The next mail to San Franciso will convey the information as to whom will carry on the mail service. It is thought that the Pacific and Oriental Steamship Company will take the contract at any price, in order to give employment to their steamers.

A HEAVY PAILURE. Stubbs & Co., auctioneers of Sydney, have falled. Their liabilities are \$500,000.

EXCITING RUMORS ON 'CHANGE. Panicky rumors are prevalent in commercial circles, owing to mining speculations in 1873 and 1874, and a crash is expected in many mercantile nouses within a week.

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY. The British naval authorities have sent a vessel to inquire into the massacre of the crew of the

brig James Binnie at Howe's Island.

The gold exportation of Victoria for the year was 198,278 ounces, against 316,557 ounces last

THE FRENCH CONVICT SYSTEM. Madame Rastoul, wife of the French Communist. has written to the Argus that her husband and his followers escaped from New Caledonia to show to the world the manner in which the Communist prisoners were doomed to death by starvation in New Caledonia.

A LEGISLATOR COMMITTED FOR FORGERY. Mr. Carroll, a member of Parliament from Ararat, has been committed on seven charges of forgery, as the agent of Goldsborough & Co., wool brokers. The forgeries amount in the aggregate to many thousand pounds sterling.

QUEENSLAND. The Governor of Queensland opened Parliament

on the 27th of April. MINING AND IMMIGRANT INTEREST.

Specimens of coal from the Clifton mine show it to be superior to the New Castle coal. During the present year the coal field will be connected by rail with deep water at Brisbane. The government is about to take measures to check Chinese immigration, but has not yet decided upon the means to be employed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In the face of an important deficit in the revenue of South Australia increased taxation will be necessary. The expenditures for the last quarter were £83,000 in excess of the revenue, or about £240,000 in excess of the revenue for the year. A tidal wave at Port Pirie damaged the town to a considerable extent.

Steps will be taken to have the wines of Adelaide represented at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibitton.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

AN EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE VISITA-TION-VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY-GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1875.

The ateamship City of Melbourne, at this port from Australia, reports as follows :--At Liiu, Loyalty Islands, in the South Pacific, on the night of March 28, there was a sharp shock of earthquake, followed by others the next day, and on the evening of the 30th a fearful shock occurred doing much damage to buildings. The earthquake was succeeded by a tidal wave

which swept away three villages, causing immense destruction of life and property.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

ASHLAND, Pa., June 7, 1875. This morning Frank Mullen, Thomas Mullen, Patrick McGuier, Thomas McGuier, Thomas Smart, John Smart, John Frienerot, James Gill, Henry arraigned before Esquire Gensel on the oath of John Degnant, of Donaldson's Patch, for making riotous demonstrations around his premises. Degnant was working at a colliery upon terms to suit nimself, but not the Miners and Laborers' Renevoient Association, and hence the demonstra

Everything is quiet to-day at Mahanoy City, Shebandoan and other sections of this region. The troops have been withdrawn from Shamokin and returned home.

Porrsville, Pa., June 7, 1875. As predicted, the majority of the collieries in the Mahanoy region resumed work this morning. Much uneasiness prevails at Shamokin this even ing, owing to the withdrawal of the Harrisburg troops. The citizens have a petition in circulation praying that the troops may be returned

again, as their own militia are absent at Shenandoah. It is understood tual troops will be sent to
Shamokin immediately.

Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet and peace
in the region, many business men are of the opinion that attempts will again be made to burn collieries between Mount Carmel and Shamokin
when the men show a disposition to work and
the breakers are not afforded ample protection.

Pottsville, Pa., June 7, 1875. Leading coal operators in the Shamokin region. gar that, should the rioters invade that region, they will meet a warm reception. The collieries in that region are working steadily, and the men have been supplied with arms to defend themselves. They express their determination to be neither driven off nor forced into the ranks of the rioters.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 7, 1875. J. Siney, Kings Parks and other prominent leaders of the strike, were indicted this afternoon by the Grand Jury for riot and conspiracy. Siney says he is not ready for trial, but the prosecution maists on a trial at this term of the Court.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7, 1875. A general strike of journeymen plasterers occurred here to-day. They have been receiving \$2 per day and now demand \$2 50.

THE TEXAS BORDER RAIDS.

FURTHER TROUBLE ANTICIPATED BY THE GOV-ERNMENT-TEXAS STATE TROOPS ON THE BIO WASHINGTON, June 7, 1875.

General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived here this morning and left in the evening for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he having been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the cadet midshipmen at that place. Before he returns to Texas he will have an interview with the Secretary of War in reference to the recent raids into that State from Mexico. The authorities here

into that State from Mexico. The authorities here are apprehensive of inither trouble on account of these raids. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, complaints were made of CUITAGES CPON OUR TROOPS ON the Rio Grande by Mexico, and now, while claiming to be cluzens of this country, are in sympathy with the raidsty. The President telegraphed to the Governor of lexas that it might be deemed necessary to withdraw the United States troops from that State it these outrages are continued, and it is thought now that too Governor may can out the State troops for the purpose of aiding the United States troops on the Rio Grande. Should be do so there seems to be but little doubt that the Texans, who are incensed at the lace raids, will retain the upon the Mexicans by making raids into Mexico, and considerable trouble may be the result.

RAILROAD SHOPS BURNED.

THE NEW CAR SHOPS OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD BAILBOAD DESTROYED TWO INJUBED.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7, 1875.

About eleven o'clock this evening fire was discovered in the new car shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-Company in this city, and in a moments after the discovery the building, which is 150 by 60 feet, was wrapped in the embrace of the devoring element, which draped forth its forked tongues of flames from the windows, doors, and through the roof of the building, in an instant, making a hot fire which it was extremely difficult for the firemen to handle. The building was filled the most inflammable materials, with sucn as are used in car manufacture which burned with great rapidity. In the build ing were two new passenger cars in process off painting, two engine tenders and a dozen or so of flat and box freight cars, some new and others undergoing repairs. In the second story was a large lot of patterns of various descriptions, which were of great value to the company, and which cannot be replaced for any amount of money. These will be the greatest loss to the company, who prized them very highly- The value of the building itself is \$25,000. It was erected in 1874 from plans drawn by Mr. Bishop, the President of the road, and was complete in all its appointments.

ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS. The loss on the entire property will not fall short of \$50,000, and may reach \$75,000. On this there is an insurance sufficient to cover the loss, mainly in New York and Boston companies, who had insurance on the railway plan on all the buildings and rolling stock of the company on the interior line of roads under their contract. Hartford companies escape without loss, so far as can be ascertained, though it is possible that the Hartford is in for a small amount.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

After the fire had been got under control a sad catastrophe occurred which resulted in the death of one of the firemen and the severe injury of two others. The heavy timbers of the room in the centre of the building began to fall and the heavy beams pushed to the east wall, finally lorcing it over with a terrible crash on to the building occupied as a machine shop of a boiler room. In the gangway between these two buildings were assembled nearly 100 spectators and firemen of the Stillman hose Company, who were at work fighting the fire. The cry, "The walls are falling," a rose, and all rushed headlong away from the falling debris excepting the firemen, who clung to their post, and were carried down by the bricks and timbers. One of them, Frank Herrick, was completely buried from sight in the mass, and Charles husbard and Charles Haas were also caught in the rubbish. Haas managed to get out without help and escaped with only a crushed foot and a broken leg. Hubbard had a miraculous escape, the timbers forming a frame over alm, which prevented any serious injury further than seven or eight cuts on the body and head.

EXTENT OF THE INJURIES. centre of the building began to fall and

wanca prevented any serious injury further than seven or eight cuts on the body and head.

EXTENT OF THE INJURIES.

But poor Herrick was crushed by the oricks and timbers, and when taken out presented a horriole sight. His face was gashed, there were two deep cuts in the back of his head and nis breastbone was broken and his chest badly incecated. One arm and one ieg were broken. It is thought that internal injuries which he received make death a certainty. Tenderly he was lifted by the rough firemen, who handled him as carstully as they would a woman, and he was taken to a place of safety, when, as soon as he recovered partial consciousness, he begged of his irrends to put an end to his sufferings by killing him. Restoratives were administered to him that he was taken to the hospital, where surgeons say he must die before morning. George B Fisher, an insurance agent, who was between the buildings when the walls fell, narrowiy escaped death.

the bricks striking him in the back and bruising him slightly. There is no doubt but that an incendiary fred the buildings, as there had been no fire in the building during the day or evening, and everything was all rubt at ten o'clock when the watchmen went through the shop.

FRAUDULENT WAR CLAIMS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1875. It will be recollected that it was announced some weeks since, on the authority of special despatches from Jefferson City to the then Globe, that a great fraud in war claims was being perpetrated upon this State and the United States. The whole matter has now assumed a definite and official shape, and Adjutant General George C. Bingham will to-day lay before the Constitutional Convention, in response to a resolution adopted by that body, a report of his investigation of the

A special despatch to the Globe Democrat save --The report of Adjutant General Bingham shows that war claims certificates have been audited and issued to the amount of \$115,000 for military services alleged to have been rendered by the Seventeenth regiment of enrolled militia, organized in St. Louis, although that regiment was never in active service, and according to the roll filed in the Adjurant General's office, was never entitled to any pay whatever, and that these certified. ficates were issued against the rules and regulations of the pay department, and in violation of the laws relating to war claims; that the stub-books from which the certificates issued on account or his regiment were taken have disappeared from the Adjutant General's office; that duplicate copies of the muster and pay rolls of this regiment were fabricated as vouchers for the fraudulent claims in which the issue of these certificates was based.

claims on which the issue of these certificates was based.

General Bingbam's investigation has only extended as yet to the Seventeents regiment, but he adds to his report that the amount of war claims audited and allowed and the certificates of indebtedness issued therefor by the Paymaster General is \$1,414,325, while the amount due to the enrosted midital for services during the war, as appeared on the record of unpaid claims, is only \$305,800, leaving a balance of over \$1,000,000, which seems to be transpendent. The despated in the states that ex-Governor Woodson is expected in Jefferson City in a lew days to assist in a further exposure of this alleged swindle. It is also stated that great efforts have been made to hush this matter up and that various indicements have been offered General Burgham is indicements have been offered General Burgham, by interested parties to suppress the investigation, but General Burgham has paid no heed to them.

## A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7, 1875. On Saturday afternoon, near Odenton, at the junction of the Baltimore and Potomac and Annapolis Railroads, in Ann Arundel county, a gaughter of a farmer named Jackson was outraged by an unknown negro. The young lady is aged about eighteen, is well connected and highly respected and beloved. It appears that the other bers of the family were absent from home, and Miss Jackson went to the spring, a short distauce from the house, for a pail of water. On returning to the house she was met by the negro who seized her by the throat and dragged her to the bushes where he drew a pistol and threatened her hie if she resisted. The lady lought desperately, her clothing being fore into shreds, and face and neck terribly bruised belore she was overpowered, he was a stranger in the neighborhood, was a mit blooded Airican, stout of build and a little below the medium stature; wore a moustache, side whiskers and gratee; was dressed in a suit of dark plaid clothing, with broad, black binding, and wore a black slouch hat. He had been in the neighborhood two or three days.

The negro was captured this morning about daylight by the party who had continued the search, since saturday, in the woods and swamps. On being taken to the residence of Mr. Jackson he was identified by his victim, and afterward confessed the crime. He gave his name as John Simms. The latest accounts state that he was put upon a train and was being taken to juil at Annapolis, notwithstanding several attempts to take him iron his captors and lynca nim.

A despatch from Annapolis this evening says Simms was sately lodged in jail to-day. The greatest possible excitement prevails, and fears of further attempts to lynch nim have not subsided. who seized her by the throat and dragged her to

ARREST OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S CLERK.

LONDON, Ont., June 7, 1875. William F. Leslie, who has been staying at the Tecumsen House for the past few days, under the name of Lindsay, was arrested this morning on name of Lindsay, was arrested this morning on the strength of a telegram from the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, charging him with the larceny of \$12,600. Lesine was the teller in the bank named, and on the Sa urday preceding Decoration Day he reserved \$12,000 and absconded to Canada, the theth bot being discov-ered for two days. Lesile alleges that domestic troubles were the cause of his rash conduct.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

Printing cloths steady at 55 to best standard and extra 64x64's, with a quiet market.

A DUEL AND SUICIDE.

BY AN INCENDIABY-A FIREMAN EILLED AND Hostile Meeting in a Beautiful Suburb of Havana.

A NEW YORK DOCTOR FIGHTS A SPANIARD.

Senor Cortereal Wounds Dr. Curtis and Then Kills Himself.

A PROBABLY CAUSELESS QUARREL.

A despatch, conveying news that will astound a great number of people here, was received from Havana last night. It states that on Friday last a duel was fought at the beautiful suburb of Marianao, between a young New Yorker, named Dr. Algernon Sidney Curtis, and a Spanish tobacco dealer, named Salvador Cortereal; that Dr. Curtis was wounded, and that Coretreal, believing that he had killed his opponent, blew out his own brains, Both the parties are well known in New York. They were friends while here, and to throw light upon the occurrence of the duel between them it is necessary to tell something of their peculiar characters and of the beginning of their courtesy. WHEN THEY FIRST MET.

Late in the spring time of 1874 a Spanish gentleman, giving his name as Señor Salvador Cortereal, arrived with his wife at a fashionable boarding house in Nineteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where he hired spartments, which he chose to furnish himself. It was discovered by the other occupants of the house, after Señor Cortereal had been in their company for short time, that he was not a communicative man; but rather taciturn, and even moody at times. Still, he would very often engage in conversation at the table, and at such times would prove by his references and quotations that he was a man of talent, cultivated by travel and study. Mrs. Cortereal, an American lady, seemed to be devoted to her husband, proud of his mental powers, yet occasionally expressing by her action that she was in awe of him. THE DOCTOR ENTERS.

Soon after the arrival of Senor and Mrs. Cortereal at the house in Nineteenth street another but very different kind of a family party took up their abode there. This party was composed of Dr. Algernon Sidney Curtis, a young paysician without practice, somewhat dissipated, it is said, and scemingly without a well poised intellect; Mrs. Curtis, a youthful matron, who appeared to be stricken with sorrow by the erratic life of her husband, and three very young children. There sprung up a friendship between the two families. This attachment was apparently encouraged more by the almost simultaneous arrival of the parties in the house and the contiguity of their rooms than by any real sympathy between them. Mrs. Cortereal and Mrs. Curtis, indeed, were naturally enough attached to each other, for both were members of wealthy New York families, and upon meeting found many social topics upon which they were equally informed. But the association of Senor Corterea and Dr. Curtis was a matter for which no real cause can be found. The latter was light in body, as well as in intellect. About twenty-six years of age, he was short and thin, light haired and blue eyed, his manner without a token of manlines nor of healthy boyishness; he seemed, indeed, an enlarged injant, with feeble, dissolute instincts. He was a spendthrift, and giorified himself as a true gentleman, and therefore a being who should labor neither with his hands nor his head. He often declared, it is said, that

NO MAN WHO LABORED could be a true gentleman. Hence his only real business in life was to engage in freaks that brought sorrow and dismay to his respectable parents and the estimable mother of his children. Mr. Cortereal, on the other hand, was a strong. manly person, about five feet nine inches high, well developed, and with a dark face, on which intelligence was depicted. He impressed every one with the belief that he was a stordy man, yet inspired very few with a desire to be friendly. He spoke English, French and He spoke English, French and German almost as fluently as he did his native tougue, the Spanish. He appeared to be a man who lived very much within himself-that is, he brooded, and hence was sensitive and suspicious. In him the flery Spanish nature was very fully developed. He was apt to take offence, magnified slight omissions into great insults to himself, and resented them speedily and powerfully. Still he was a man naturally good at heart, and though he would do harm in his anger, when his fit was past would quickly approach and apologize to those he had been embittered against. Mr. Cortereal, in fact, was a passionate man, but a gentleman. He was engaged in the tobacco business in this city, and had a branch establishment or agency in Havana. Strange as it may be to the readers, incomprehensible as it was to the observers at the time. Dr. Curtis and Mr. Cortereal, during the two months' stay of the former and his family in the Nineteenth street residence,

BECAME GREAT PRIENDS. And after Dr. Curtis and wife left the house they remained sucn. Mr. Corteres; and his wife continued to reside in Nineteenth street, the former until last April, the latter until the early days of May. In the meantime Dr. Curtis called upon them very often. The departure of Mr. Cortereal for Havana was very sudden, and he, therefore, left his wife behind him to make all the necessary arrangements here for their residence in Havana for some time.

THE DOCTOR GOES TO HAVANA. After Dr. Curtis and his family left Nineteenth street they went to the country, and upon their return took up their residence in Sixteenth street,

street they went to the country, and upon their return took up their residence in Sixteenth street, where they remained un'll about three weeks ago. At that time the young doctor, who was still freakish as ever, suddenly informed Mrs. Curtis, his wite, that he was going out of town to be absent several days. He said no more but left his home and no hint of his whereabout a was had by his wife, or parents, undi Sunday last, when his father was informed by a third party that he was in Havana. In the meantime his despairing wife had left the residence in Sixteenth street and gone back to the nome of her mother.

No information was had of the unfortunate affair which has happened in Havana by any of Dr. Curtis' relatives or acquantiances until it was conveyed to them by a Herral poster last evening. Sorrow and dismay were created by the news. At the boarding nouse in Nineteenth street sympathy was expressed for the suicide Cortereal, had seen some unimportant action of the freakish young docing, had broaded over it and decided that it was an evidence of Curtis' criminality toward him, and had determinedly sought revenge. The belief was that the Spaniard was mislaken and that Dr. Curtis had done him no real offence, for it was declared there was no opportunity for evil, as Mrs. Cortereal was devoted to their fords.

At another place, where Dr. Curtis' relatives re-

WAS CURTIS INSANR?

At another place, where Dr. Curtis' relatives retions are was declared that the last proof was given
inst new was insane, and it was believed that he
might have done some strange act to arouse the
believes anyer of Corternal. All that is yet known of

jenious anger of Cortereal.
Ali that is yet known of THE DUEL.

is told in the following despatch from Havana:—
"HAVANA, June 5, 1875.
A duel took place yesterday between Dr. Aiger non Sidney Curts, of New York, and Salvador-Corterent, a tobacco merchant of Havana and New York. The combatants had been inimate friends for many years and lived together in New York. Dr. Curtis arrived here two weeks ago and was stopping at Corterent's house, He states that yesterday morning no was awakened by Corterent shapping his face and accasing alm of illicit connection with mis wife. This Curtis denied and hot words ensued, which resulted in a canllenge to fight a quiet and its acceptance. That afternoon both men processed in a carriage to Mariana without withersees, and on arriving there disfinished the contestants, beginning at the distance of twenty reet and firing as they advanced. At the fifth discharge Dr. Curtis was scriously wounded in the hip and reit to the ground lainting from pain and loss of blood. Epon recuvering consciousness, he says he saw Cortereal reload his revolver, place it at his temple

and fire, killing himself. Corterent's body has been

and are, killing bimself. Corteresi's body has been brought to this city. It is thought he believed his opponent was dead when he killed himself. Dr. Curits is confined to his end by the severity of his wounds and is under police surveillance.

Mariamae, where the dreadful tragedy occurred, its a beautiful suburb of Havana, is situated about six miles from the old city wall and contains a large number of summer residences belonging to the wealthst and aristocratic disonaeros. Here, in other days, before the insurrection had practically destroyed the social are of the Queen City of the Antilies, the Broud Creole, whose ancestors' nome upon the island antedated the expedition of Cortes to Mexico, and that of Ponce de Leon to Florida, and who finds in that circumstance a dignity which makes him the equal of kings-rivalled in outward expression of courtesy and coronality the modern, historiom Peninsular, whom he desplied and who responded to his sentiments wish a tenfold measure of natred. Here the cooling breezes of the ocean come unlasen with the deadly poison of the vomito, and here were lound every luxury and cellent which the most beautiful of troitest countries affords. It was at that time, too, the objective point of those Sunday excursionists, whose duties detained them within the hot, stiffing streers of the city during the week; and the humerous restaurants with which the village abounds, sipping of the many cooling drinks peculiar to the chimate and locality or windering through the gardens under the graterial shade of the dense vegetation found there.

there.

Surrounding Marianao is a delightful country, the population of which is gathered on the immense plantations and in residences which are situated at wide intervals, leaving within the intermediate spaces abundant of portunities for the deeds which hide themselves from the eyes of authority.

utbority.
The code ducilo, which for so many years found The code duello, which for so many years found a congenial home in the Antilies, even after the progress of modern civilization had stamped it with opportunity throughout the greater part of Europe and America, is still cherisaed there in the hearts of the people, and though the encounters are by no means so numerous as formerly, it is yet the first thought of the average resident whenever he has a wrong to avenge. For more than a century Marianno, from its propinvulty to Havana and the character of the surrounding country, has been the lavorite resort of duelists, and many and deadly are the contests which have taken place there. So numerous indeed have these been that "a trip to Marianno" has come to be aimost a technical expression for "the satisfaction of a gencal expression for "the satisfaction of a gen

Since the insurrection the glory has in great part disappeared from Marianos as a social resort, although it is still made the summer residence of many of the citizens of Havana, and if the exided Cubaus are ever permitted to return to their own again it will doubtless soon recover all its ancient prestice.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1875. THE ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY-PRECAU-TIONS FOR THE FUTURE PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a visit of inspection to the cash room of the Treasury Department and other rooms where money is handled, with a view of making some alteration in the construction of the desks, &c., for the better protection of the government funds. The Secretary gave notice to-day that from and after this date visitors will not be admitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the vanits of the Treasury, or to any room in the building in which money is kept or handled. The detectives have not yet obtained a clew to the robbers. There is some talk of the Treasury offering a reward for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the stolen funds, but Secretary Bristow has not yet decided to do so.

In the reports of the Treasury robbery it was mentioned that Mr. Wyman, the cashier, was the first person searched by the detectives. It should be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Wyman voluntarily presented himself for that purpose as an example to the clerks under his charge, who were also searched, that being considered by the detectives the first thing necessary to be done. THE MAILS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW

YORK-THE DIFFICULTY NOT YET SETTLED. The New York mail did not arrive here to-day until twenty minutes past five P. M., Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, having declined to allow the postal cars to run over his road on the limited express trains. Last week President Scott informed the Post Office Department that he would transport the mails between New York and Pulladelphia by the limited express, and that he would do the same between Philadelphia and Baltimore if President Binckley would consent to such an arrangement. The Postmaster General had no communication with President Hinckley on the subject, but as the malls were on Saturday transported all the way between Washington and New York by the limited express, he supposed the question was settled. This morning verbal information was received at the department from the mail agent that the carrying of the mails by the limited express on that day between Philadelphia and Baltimore was an act of accomoother trains. The Postmaster General says ne has no information, written or verbal, that President Hinckley has declined to let the mails pass in the limited express over his road, but if Mr. Hinckley should to-day so decline he would make a formal request that the mais be carried by the limited express between Philadelphia and Baltimore, so as to have a continuous limited express mail transportation between New York and Wash

LANDS RESERVED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. The President has directed that all lands lying contiguous to the Mississippi River, within twelve miles of the mouth of the river, be reserved for military purposes, under the act authorizing Cantain Eads to construct jetties for deepening the

DUTY ON COIN EXPORTED FROM MEXICO. The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Department of State official information that by a decree of the general government of Mexic all foreign money (coin) heretofore paying the regular export duty of five per cent on sliver and e-half per cent on gold is declared free from port duty. The export duty on Mexican money (coin) remains without modification.

# THE INDIANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAHADA TRIBE OF COMANCHES AT FORT SILL -A COMMISSION TO BE SENT TO THE SIOUX. WASHINGTON, June 7, 1875.

The following despatca was received at the

Indian Bureau this morning:-Indian Bureau this morning:

Four Sill, June 3, 1875.

The Quahadas came in yesterday with Dr. Storm, who had been sent after them, numbering 407 men, women and children. They surrendered about 2,000 ponies. About all the Indians belonging to this agency are now in, excepting the Essaquetas, who fled from fright, and have not been regarded as hostile. They are understood to be returning.

Linted States indian Agent.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION. Secretary Delano has notified the Indian Bureau that a Commission will be sent out to the Sionx nation to negotiate with the Indians for the relinquishment of their hunting grounds in Nebrasks, and directing that the necessary instruc-

President shall appoint them. RAID ON A BANCHE IN WYOMING.

tions be prepared for their use as soon as the

Омана, Neb., June 7, 1875. A despatch from Lookout, Wyoming, says that on Saturday afternoon a band of Arapahoes made a descent on Harper's Ranco, fifteen miles soull of there, and ran off 190 head of horses. Seven chizons, armed, are in pursuit, but the Indians have nearly two days start of them.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1875. Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and the other Indians connected with the Washington delegation, have been in this city to-day. They say little in regard to their mirare action, and express no opinion as to the course of the government in the buliness which took them to Washington.

## ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

Detectives Sargeant and McEhresn, of this city, arrosted to-day a colored de-perado from South Caronna, named Aoranam Johnson, alias "Dial." charged with the murder of Dr. E. C. Shell, a weathy citizen of Laurens, S. C. Johnson was turned over to the officers from that State to be taken oack for trial. SHERMAN'S BOOK.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL BUELL-THE BATTLE

OF SHILOH.

AIRDRIE POST OFFICE, PARADISE, Ky., June 1, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Your letter was forwarded to me from Louis ville. I have not seen General Sherman's book, but I have read extracts from it and various notices of it, among them the HERALD'S review. The peculiarities of the author are sufficiently marked to give assurance that as often as he speaks there will be abundant room for crisicism; so muen, in fact, as almost to bewilder criticism. I do not know what amount of attention has recent work bestows on my acts. What I have seen on that subject relates to the battle of Shilon, and is in substance only a continuation of his former efforts to conceal the faults and misrepresent the facts of that battle. I long age answered his assertions concerning that event with evidence that must, I believe, be deemed conclusive when the account comes to be bal-

I concur in your view that it is desirable that those who had any prominent part id the war should now put on record their reminiscences in regard to it, and it is probable that General Sherman's example may stimulate that object. Much trashy matter will no doubt be thrust into

print, but it will not all be without interest to the public, and from the mass some useful material will be lound for history. It will not be without value if it does no more than give some new insight to the qualities of the writers themselves. If I could feel sure that I might be one of the

useful contributors I have at this moment scarcely time to undertake the work. I must, at any rate, defer it a little while. I beg you, however, to accept my thanks for your courteous and generous offer of access to the columns of the HERALD. Very respectivily and truly your obedient ser-

D. C. BUELL.

EVERY DAY MILLIONS OF PESTIFEROUS inacts receive their death from KNOWLES' Issacz Destrover—the people's safeguard against bodbuga. A.—BLOOD DISEASES.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabillies, how important that it should be kept bure. If it contains vite restering poisons all organic fluctions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the imags, liver or kidneys, the elect is mest disastrous, honce it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, br. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of duack patent mostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it. On the contrary there were thundred of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is too; the there is built disease is cancer, its does not recommend his discovery for that disease, of the despite the life most searching those cannel in does not recommend his discovery for that disease, et the discover to the form most will fire blood cannel system of all other known blood will fire blood cannel system of all other known blood will fire blood cannel system of all other known blood by the standard protocol of secret be and a ruptions, also all Glandular ewellings and the worst form of Scroulous and Ulcrated cores of yeek, Legs or other parts, and all Scrotdious Discovers with Jeint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to scrothious diseases.

CONFIRMED HIP JOINT DISEASED CURED, We Grove Statuox La, July 14, 192. A .- BLOOD DISEASES.

Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofnious diseases.

CONFIRMED HIP JOINT DISEASED CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, I.a., July 14, 1372.

Dr. Furror, Buffalo, N. Y.:—

Dran She-My wife first became lame nine years ago Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming toqueed and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several opening. Have had five occlors, at an expense of \$125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1374, he writes thus:—"My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not she to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months: has used twenty bottles and six using it. Her recovery is considered as simost a streacte, and we attribute Latin Processes.

gth restorer. A.—FOR AN ELEGANU, FASHIONABLE HAT OF superior quality go to Espenschilous, manufacturer or gentlemens hats, 118 Nassau street.

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